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SOURCE Izhev.

BOAST OF INCREASED EFFICIENCY
UNDER SOCIALIST NATIONALIZATION

THIRD ANNIVERSARY OF NATIONALIZATION -- Sofia, Izhev, 23 Dec 50

On the third anniversary of the [23 December 1947] nationalization of mining and industrial enterprises, the following figures are given to show the increase of work productivity in 1948 as compared to 1947: metal extraction and metalworking 37.7 percent for a single worker, cotton fabrics manufacture 23.9 percent, woolen fabrics 68.3 percent, food industry 145.5 percent, and chemical industry 106 percent.

The overall industrial production in 1948 exceeded 1947 by 40 percent.

Industrial production in 1948 exceeded 1947 as follows: coal 196 percent, electrical engineering 207, agricultural machinery 312 percent, copper, lead, and zinc ores 42 times, and electric motors 56 times.

In 1949 industrial production exceeded 1948 by 29.5 percent. As compared to 1939, metal extraction in 1949 increased 3.5 times, metallurgy 22 times, machine building 34 times, power engineering 2.5 percent, and chemical production 3.5 times. For the same period over-all industrial production increased by 2.5 percent.

As compared to the entire industrial production of 1949, production for the first 9 months of 1950 showed the following increases: power engineering 15 percent, ores 32, internal-combustion engines 75, tractor plows 133, threshing machines 67, cement 13, textiles 29, and vegetable oil 25 percent.

Following are the most important projects completed during the 3-year period: one machine shop, one electronic equipment and one electrical equipment plant, two auto repair shops, a steel-casting furnace, flotation installations, the Vulkan Cement Plant, the Stalin Thermal Power Plant, the Rila 3 Hydroelectric Plant, the Gavril Genov Combine, and others.

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BANK CREDITS SERVE TO CONTROL PRODUCTION -- Sofia, Izgrev, 22 Dec 50

Under the socialist system, enterprises are not entitled to engage in mutual credit operations and may not keep their cash reserves. These functions are performed exclusively by the banks. The latter extend credits according to production plans, with stocks and materials of the enterprise as security. Terms are arranged in accordance with planned production schedules. When an enterprise fails to meet its schedules, it is unable to pay its debts and is deprived of credit funds. Thus, bank control contributes to the release of all internal resources, cost reduction, and proper fund distribution.

Enterprises and organizations have to set apart the wage fund necessary for the fulfillment of their plans. The amounts may be withdrawn from the bank according to the progress of the production plan. Banks which hold these funds thus may exercise direct control over fulfillment of economic and financial plans. Any interruption in wage payments or unusual increase of the fund indicates a flaw in work operations which can thus be immediately discovered and corrected.

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